AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the following paragraphs with the following paragraph rewritten in amendment format:

Page 7, lines 13-21:

Moreover, a solenoid valve (opening and closing valve) 23 is provided in each channel 17 for opening and closing the channel. Accordingly, when the solenoid valves 23 are closed, between the cavities 15 and the reservoir 16 is closed, which prevents liquid in the cavities 15 from flowing back to the reservoir 16. That is, as described later, in the case where only a small amount of liquid can be drawn up, the reservoir 16 may not be filled with liquid sufficiently. However, in the case where liquid is discharged from the nozzles 18 in such a state, by closing the channels 17 between the cavities 15 and the reservoir 16 by the solenoid valves [[22]] 23, it is possible to discharge liquid from the nozzles 18 without flowing back to the reservoir 16.

Page 10, lines 8-15:

Next, the discharge head 2 is placed in the container 3 in order to dip it into the liquid L. Then, the mechanism on the pressure reduction side of the pressure generator 27 of the pressure controller [[5]] 4 is operated, and the pressure in the buffer tank 25 is reduced to a predetermined pressure. The solenoid valves 23 in the channels 17 of the discharge head are closed in advance of reducing the pressure. In this manner, when the solenoid valves 23 are closed, since the reservoir 16 in the discharge head 2 is connected to the buffer tank 25 via the tube 24, the pressure in this reservoir 16 is also reduced to the same pressure as the buffer tank 25.

Page 13, lines 3-14:

Furthermore, as shown in FIG. 4A to FIG. 4C, the arrangement may be such that with a surface 2a in which the nozzles 18 of the discharge head 2 are formed facing downwards, the liquid L is supplied to the nozzles 18 by the dispenser 31 from below this surface 2a. That is, as shown in FIG. 4B, the liquid L is pushed out as far as possible from the lip of the dispenser 31 while held by surface tension, and the dispenser 31 is moved in this state to close to the surface in which the nozzles 18 are formed. Then, the liquid L is suspended between the dispenser 31 and the surface 2a in which the nozzles 18 are formed as shown in FIG. 4C. Next, the suspended liquid L is drawn into the cavities 15 similarly to the above-described example. In this case, it is necessary to balance the supply of the liquid L from the dispenser 31 and the suction of the liquid L into the cavity 15, and ensure that the nozzles 18 are always covered with the liquid [[18]] L, so that air does not flow into the cavities 15.

Page 16, lines 20-25:

Furthermore, the junction layers 64a and 64b, the pixel electrode 39 formed from ITO, are deposited similarly and photo-etched, and thus patterned as shown in the figure. Then, banks 66 are protruded respectively on the pixel electrode 39, the gate insulator 62 and the etch stop film 65, and by discharging droplets of silver compound between the banks 66 using the above-described droplet discharge apparatus [[IJ]], it is possible to form a source line and a drain line.

Page 17, line 15-23:

As shown in FIG. 9A, the FED (electro-optical device) 200 has a structure in which a cathode substrate 200a and an anode substrate 200b are placed facing each other. The ~~cathode~~ anode substrate [[200a]] 200b has gate lines 201, emitter lines 202,

and field emission elements 203 connected to the gate lines 201 and the emitter lines 202 as shown in FIG. 9B, forming a so-called matrix drive circuit. Gate signals V1, V2, ..., Vm are supplied to the gate lines 201, and emitter signals W1, W2, ..., Wn are supplied to the emitter lines 202. Furthermore, the ~~anode~~ cathode substrate [[200b]] 200a has RGB fluorescent substances formed on it, and the fluorescent substrates have characteristics in that they emit light when struck by electrons.